THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:
Melancthon Keyser, Bellair, Ohio.
Wm. H. Foulke, Harrisville, Ohio.
James D. Forrester, Allegheny city, Pa.
C. S. Beaubreal, Waynesburg, Pa.
James Mesmire, Johnstown, Pa.
Joseph Oliver, Allegheny city, Pa.
Fred. Berman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alex. B. F. Wilson, Allegheny city, Pa.
Martin Hotlig, Allegheny city, Pa.
A. S. Church, Ontario, Ohio.
O. P. Blair, Turtle Creek, Pa.
John W. Longfit, Taylorstown, Pa.
A. A. Mulligan, Sunny Side, Pa.
J. W. Allen, Sunny Side, Pa.
Wm. J. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John G. Irwin, Indiana county, Pa.
T. G. Duncan, Wellsville, Ohio.,
John F. Eversole, North Berne, Ohio.
P. I. McDonald, Sewickley, Pa.
H. A. Mattex, Iowa Hill, California.
James H. Regl, Elizabethtown, Pa.
James Butler, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Daniel H. McAbee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College faculty, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

Great Holiday Sale of Ladies' Furs

At the extensive and fashionable house of Wm. Fleming, No. 130 Wood street, being fully prepared with an immense stock of all the new styles—capes, Elysees, Berlins, muffs, cuffs, of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German fitch, Siberian squirrel, water mink, ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating caps, gents' fur caps, collars and gloves, gents' and boys' hats and caps of all the new styles. As these goods are offered at extremely low prices, all who wish anything in the above line should call without delay.

Fresh Crackers.

All kinds of Crackers, fresh every day, at Marvin's, No. 64 Fourth street.

Window Steips.

Captain William Forrest is now prepared to put up the latest door and window strips, to exclude the wind and prevent windows from rotting. His shop is in Virgin Alley, above Smithfield street.

Pioneer Yeast Powder,

Manufactured by Taylor & Young, 186 Front street, New York. The delightful muffins and corn bread at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, are made with this PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, either by the dozen or single one. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets

Marvin's Superior Oyster Crackers.

Marvin's superior Ginger Snaps and Almond Nuts, for sale by every grocer in the city.

No Sewing Machine

Will embroider but a Grover & Baker.

Get None

But a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

Marvin's Crackers.

The greatest variety and the best Crackers in the city to be found at Marvin's, No. 64 Fourth street.

Family Sewing.

For fine family sewing, braiding, hemming, stitching, felling, gathering, tucking, &c., there is no machine can approach the Wheeler & Wilson. Drop in at the agent's, No. 27 Fifth street, as you go by, and see for yourself. You will be surprised at what it will do, though highly they are praised, they dese ve all the commendation bestowed on them.

None but a Grover & Baker

Will answer for all family purposes.

A Grover & Baker

Is the most appropriate Holiday gift.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

A Grover & Baker

Is a health restorer to broken down needle-women.

A Grover & Baker

Will make the home cheerful and happy.

Crackers.

If you want good Crackers buy those made by Marvin, No. 64 Fourth street.

Shawls, Cloaks and Dress Goods,

For the holiday season; where shall we buy these? Our readers will experience no difficulty in answering this after a visit to the great clearance sale at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Muslins and Prints

Cannot be bought cheaper than at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street. Their Prints are carefully selected for style and durability, and are warranted. Buyers will do well to at least call and examine their assortme

Toilet Soap.

If the ladies would but believe it, Sawyer's Barber's Toilet Soap is unequaled as a beautifier of the complexion.

Central Skating Park.

The impression prevails that admission cannot be had to the Central Skating Park without a season ticket. We are requested to state that all may obtain admission at all times for twenty-five cents.

The Holidays.

In view of the approaching holidays, South & Ross, 64 Market street, are receiving an immense stock of holiday shoes, which they are selling at the lowest figures. To make room for the reception of these goods they are selling their present stock at greatly reduced prices. In order to secure the greatest bargains call early. Remember the place, South & Ross, 64 Market street, 2 doors below Fourth street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute, Open January 2, 1866. Rooms should be secured at once. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor.

Semi-Annual Sales of Dry Goods.

The great semi annual sale of dry goods, for the purpose of closing out their present stock by Barker & Co., 39 Market street, is attracting the attention of buyers, as it should do, for right in the face of the fact that prices are advancing they will continue to sell at old prices, and offer a most desirable stock and splendidly as sorted.

Fathers, Brothers and Sons,

Should get a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

The Grover & Baker

is the simplest, cheapest and best in use.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the delicate perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle, Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Shawls, Shawls,

An extra large stock. A visit to the Cloak and Shawl Rooms of Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street, will repay the trouble. The new styles of garments for promenade wear are superb.

The Daily Commercial.

The Evacuation of Richmond by the Rebels.

The first number of the Richmond *Examiner* contains extracts from E. A. Pollard's "Fourth Year of the War," giving the particulars of the evacuation of Richmond. Mr. Pollard says it is a remarkable circumstance that, on the memorable Sunday, the 21 of April,

"official circulars, not half a dozen persons in Richmond knew, on that Sunday morning, of the three days' fighting that had taken place between the Federal and the Confederate of only a few hours' ride from the capital. For months past the Government had been resolutely silent on military matters, and the newspapers had been warned not to publish any military matters, but what should be detailed to them by the War Department; and the public was left to imagine pretty much what it pleased concerning the progress of the war. Indeed, there was a current in the streets on this Sunday morning was rather pleasant and reassuring than otherwise; for there was a general impression that Johnston was moving to join Lee, and that the combined force was to take the offensive against the enemy."

The circumstance of the telegraphic dispatch being handed Jeff Davis in church, is thus stated:

"While President Davis was seated in his pew in St. Paul's Church, the services were interrupted by a messenger handing him a dispatch. It was from General Lee; It stated that his lines had been broken in the night, and that preparations should be made to evacuate Richmond by eight o'clock the ensuing night. In the event he should be unable to hold or re-establish his lines, The President left the church with a measured, but nervous step. It was the most constrained appearance of dignity I ever saw. No one but himself knew the exact contents of the dispatch; but an uneasy whisper ran through the entire congregation, and the services were hastily dismissed; the rumor was caught up in the streets that Richmond was to be evacuated, and was soon carried to the ends of the city.

"In another of the churches the news was more plainly told. Dr. Hodge, the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church, more than whom there was no brighter Christian or nobler patriot within the limits of Richmond, had, at the conclusion of his sermon, given out a beautiful hymn to be sung by his congregation. Before they raised their voices, he had them, with his own voice broken with emotion, that he had sad news to communicate; that our army had met with a reverse; that whatever might be the nature and extent of it, there could be no more appropriate place for the reception of evil tidings than the one where they were then assembled; that there, in the House of God, it became them to seek that tranquility and composure which could fit them for the events of His Providence; and that if anything should prevent their meeting together again, he commended them to the love and care of Him who had sustained them in all past trials.

"I have followed as few pastors the counsels, of such tenderness and pathos that there was not a dry eye among all those dismayed faces which hung upon his words."

THE natives of Bombay, India, are much excited by the operation of lighting the streets by gas, just introduced there. Long before the lamps are lighted on an evening, thousands of natives may be seen grouping round every lamp post, and when the lamplighter approaches, dodging up and down with his ladder, a excitement prevails, the strongest pushing the weakest in their endeavors to secure the best possible places. After a little while the lamplighter ascends the ladder, and when the illumination is complete there is heaved a sigh of relief and quickly all down at the foot of the post, and with upturned faces gaze into the lamp for hours, while every now and then the lamp-lighter, at the post with their hands to feel if they cisap the post with their hands to feel if they cisap the post with their hands to feel if they cisap

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

TREASON MADE ODIOUS.

When the arms of the Government had just triumphed over the rebellion and its forces were broken, dispirited and scattered, and when the nation and its capital were in a paroxism of grief and horror for the assassination of President LINCOLN, and ANDREW JOHNSON was inaugurated into the high seat of authority so suddenly and sadly made vacant, the sentiment that he had uttered, in detestation of treason, struck terror into the hearts of traitors. Treason is a crime, treason shall be made odious in this land, were like doom to them. They had presented to their imaginations ANDREW JOHNSON as a brutal monster, and so had they represented him to others, and now that he was clothed with power, and they reduced to dependent weakness, they looked for nothing but dungeons, gibbets and wholesale slaughter at his revengeful hand. They fled in all directions, if allowed to fly—to Canada, to Cuba, to England, to Mexico. Those who could not fly were terrified into silence, cowering in their places of welcome retreat, deeming those most happy who were farthest from the horrid monster that they feared and from the place of his abode and power.

But as soon as a terrified imagination allowed them to open their ears to hear reports of the President's doings, they learned that, instead of reveling in a carnival of slaughter, he was dispensing pardons with a liberal hand. Suddenly relieved of their horrid nightmare of fear, a base disposition betrayed itself in the new form of abusing the unity which they misinterpreted.

Nor, candor obliges us to admit, were they alone in misunderstanding this policy. Loyal and true men looked doubtingly on the procedure. They quoted the speech and were puzzled by the doings of ANDREW JOHNSON. What! No death penalty? No satisfaction to justice? Where is the odium of the crime? Don't forget yourself, ANDREW JOHNSON.

And so events went on—cautiously, wisely, kindly on the Government's part; blindly, foolishly, madly on the part of the rebels. Lenity allowed elections, foolhardiness elected traitors and heroes of rebellion, and indulged in high talk of their prospective doings in Congress. The old hereditary style was resumed in anticipation—the President would back down, the Clerk would not dare omit their names, Congress would modify the oath, they must have their rights. And so they went to Congress, with treason, not even confessed, on their consciences and the blood of the loyal dead upon their hands, not doubting of their admission to become lawmakers of the land. "Halt" was the word that wakened them from their wild and pleasant dream. What hinders their entrance? Not the President, not the Clerk, not Congress, but *treason*. Their treason bars the entrance to the legislative halls. The horrid crime that deluged our land with innocent blood is punished in those who committed it. Treason is made odious is this land, and all eyes behold it. The words of ANDREW JOHNSON are thus far verified. Whatever other restrictions may be deemed necessary to inlix on treason the infamy that a crime of such atrocity deserves, may hereafter be meted out to individual perpetrators of it, but we cannot fail to recognize the affinity that the invisible hand of justice has demonstrated, by the progress of events, between the crime of treason and the odium and disgrace that rest on these representative men for their participation in it. We do not suppose that even Mr. JOHNSON, in the utterance above cited, or even in the prosecution of his wise and humane policy, anticipated the precise form of the odium that would settle down on treason, but the logic of events has developed this as a portion of the legitimate conclusion.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

In the defense of her honor and interests, Spain proposes to make war on Chili. England, deeply interested in the commercial and financial effects on herself of such a step, kindly advised Spain not to make it. Spain, however, has decided to decline to accept the advice, and "has resolved not to permit its dignity, causelessly and gratuitously affronted, to remain without the just reparation to which she is entitled." Still, the interests of England are all strongly adverse to the proposed war. She is feeling the first effect in the rise of forty pounds sterling in the price of copper, and she knows there is more of the same sort to come. Nevertheless, she is estopped by the position she took towards this country from doing anything to enforce her objections and protecting her interests, so immediately threatened. Of this she is thus reminded by the London *Spectator*: "If England goes a step further than advice, it is very doubtful whether the Spanish nation, morbidly proud and sensitive, aware that its trade is of minor importance, and conscious that at the worst it could lose to us only the Philippines, would not accept the challenge. Short of force there appears no remedy, and no English Ministry would willingly give the signal for what might prove a general European war *more especially while a false precedent, still unremoved, would allow Spain to cover every sea with American Alabamas.*"

That England should so soon find the boot on the other leg, was probably little expected by herself. That she should, however, be made to realize, in their application to herself, how unjust are the principles she defends in her dealings with this country, is a stroke of justice which the whole world besides will appreciate and enjoy. The force of the idea thrown out by the Boston merchants, that it would be better to forego asking from her money damages on account of the *Alabamas*, the *Floridas* and other Anglo-rebel pirates, than to press those claims, because the time would come when we would have the power to collect them in kind, is receiving an early illustration. Let the shoe pinch!

THE COMING FLOOD.

We hope no one will be alarmed,—our advices do not warrant us in intimating that the earth is again to be deluged as in the days of NOAH. Nor are we aware that there is to be a deluge of any sort, whereof boating or *arking* of any kind, will become a necessary feature,—but we allude to the flood of foreign goods to be poured into this country on the opening of the spring trade. Already the importers are making extensive arrangements, and an unprecedented supply of foreign goods, of nearly every description, is an assured fact, and the drainage of gold, or its equivalent, will be correspondingly great. We learn from high authority that parties returning from Europe report that the most extravagant anticipations of business in the United States in 1866 are entertained among the merchants of Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow. New lines of steamers are being organized to run between Liverpool and Southern ports, which are relying upon large shipments of merchandise to the South upon foreign account. From this it would appear that New York importers may count upon competion with traders importing at the South direct.

Probably a large part of the goods to be imported, might just as well be manufactured at home,—nearly everything, we may say, but the silks and gew-gaws which relate to the alarming extravagance into which we have run, and which will be directly stimulated.

The prospect may well alarm the producers and workers in the great staples of our country. If the flood-gates are not staunched and protection given they will receive a blow which not only they but the revenues of the Government will find well-nigh fatal. It may be contended that prices will be cheapened by importations. There is little probability of this, as a permanent thing—importers and foreign manufacturers, once possessed of our market, will take care not to ruin their own throats by bringing down prices. Cheap prices will come only through domestic competition, and this will be the result of protection; whereby the consumer, great and small, will be the gainer. Without protection from foreign competition—protection from the pauper labor and the cheap capital of the old world, there is no safety in investing capital here, as any depression in foreign markets, or any circumstance that enables them to manufacture cheaper than we can, would throw their surplus goods upon our market, and perhaps compel a suspension of business, and disaster to the employer and the employed—capital and labor both. This would defeat the state of things which alone will produce cheap prices, to-wit: A uniform market and a healthy domestic competition.

Therefore, when we read in the papers, as we do, that there is to be a flood of foreign goods into our markets, we say that there is occasion for alarm.

There is as much reason for calling to quarters, as their would be on ship-board with an enemy in sight. The American mechanics and laborers should beat to quarters, in behalf of Home Labor and Domestic Trade.

THE MAYORALTY.

The judges of the nominating election, held on Saturday last, have certified that WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, having received the greatest number of votes, has been duly nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor. The new system of nominating appears to have been attended on the first trial with several practical difficulties, for affidavits were presented at the meeting of the judges yesterday, showing that in some of the wards men voted several times, that in others more votes were cast than the total vote of both parties, and that fraud was perpetrated in various ways.

All this is to be regretted exceedingly, for it assails the integrity of the party; carried to any considerable extent, the heavy Republican vote in the city will not prove sufficient. Whatever grounds there may be for the allegations, it is scarcely to be denied that there was nothing but the faith of men to prevent them, with a little cunning, from voting frequently and in all the wards, while there were no adequate means for discriminating between Republicans and Democrats.

We trust the party will find some way to harmonize the difficulties which now assail its harmony, and which may eventuate in defeat.

MISSISSIPPI ON NEGROES.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a law defining the legal status of the negro and securing to him his rights in the courts. The first section, in good and smooth terms, enacts that the negro shall have the rights and privileges of white men, may sue and be sued, give testimony, buy and sell, and do a thousand other things that other men do. So much for the first section. The section which follows is a "horse of another color." It commences with "provided," and by the exceptions it makes re-enacts virtually the old slave code. The law is an outrageous deception and fraud, and so far from securing to the negro a single right, denies to him every right known to freedom. It is now the law of the State, but we are informed that General HOWARD has directed that it must be disregarded, and has instructed his subordinates to pay no attention to it.

PROOFS OF NEUTRALITY.—Like the wicked confronted at all points with the evidences of their guilt, the British, and, in some instances, the French, are continually convicted of bad faith towards this nation, by proof they cannot impeach. For instance, the four-inch plate iron, twenty-seven inches wide by seven feet long, with which the casemates of the rebel ram Stonewall is plated, has the French trademark of a rolling mill at Tours. Her guns and mahogany gun-carriages are marked Sir William Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England; and the dials or indicators in the casemates, by which the motion of her machinery are regulated whilst the vessel is in action, are marked in Danish. Although built in France, she also has a pair of patent English anchor bits, which appear to be a very good pattern.

THERE are two ideas to which men claiming seats in Congress should first prove themselves faithful, before they are admitted: First, unreserved and active loyalty to the whole country. Second, universal freedom, and entire faithfulness to the end contemplated in the destruction of slavery. If men will accept these and act up to them, and if they have the necessary certificates, we see no reason why they should not take their seats whenever they will take the oath. But if they are not thus "capable and faithful," let the South go unrepresented till men who are present themselves.

WON'T BE DRIVEN.—The French Minister MONTHOLON, it is said, declares that the Emperor will not be driven from Mexico, but that if we give him time, he will go himself. That's all right,—but don't take too much time.

INSTRUCTION OF SERVANTS.—A number of Boston ladies contemplate introducing a plan of instruction for servants. Its features are, in brief, a practical training school in cooking and housework; a restaurant and registry for all branches of women's handicraft. For the proper working of the plan, two ordinary houses, adjoining each other, would be necessary, the front basement of one to be used as a registry and general office, and the rear basement as a kitchen. The entire basement of the other to be used as a restaurant. The first floor over the kitchen and office for a library and study of the school, and the corresponding floor over the rooms for a women's club room. The remaining rooms above these and below the attics to be rented—those of more moderate dimensions designed only for shop or sewing girls or any women who would like the privileges and protection of the house. The income from the restaurant would materially lessen the entire expenses. It would be necessary to have a housekeeper, a matron, and a cook to take charge of the establishment.

THE LATEST FUR FASHION.—For many centuries the wearing of furs has been a favorite luxury among the wealthy and fashionable. More than thirteen hundred years ago the skins of sables were brought to Rome from the shores of the Arctic ocean, and sold at fabulous prices to the wealthy nobles of the eternal city. Six hundred years later, Marco Polo relates that he found the tent of the Khan of Tartary lined with costly furs procured from the far North—the land of darkness. The taste for this elegant form of decorating garments rapidly increased, so that in England, so long ago as the reign of Edward III., that monarch thought it necessary to restrain the growing extravagance of his subjects by decreeing that no one should be permitted to use furs unless his income allowed an expenditure of £100 per annum. But there is no restriction now, and every lady—who can—supplies herself with the comfortable "extra." The latest novelty in the fur line is the satchel-muff, which not only serves to keep the hands warm, but, on a pinch, will do to bring the marketing home in.

CORN AS FUEL.—The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* says: We understand that many of the people of Warren and other towns in the east part of this county are using corn for fuel. We had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman, who has been turning it, and who considers it much cheaper than wood. Ears of corn can be bought for ten cents per bushel by measure, and seventy bushels, worth seven dollars, will measure a cord. A cord of wood, including sawing, costs $9.50, which is $2.50 more than the cost of a cord of corn, besides the fact that the corn produces more heat than the wood. If these statements are true (and we have no reason to doubt them) there is no fuel more economical than corn. The crop of corn this year is far beyond the demand; and if it is cheaper than any other article of fuel we can see no objection to using it as such.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.—In forty years, the United States, Great Britain, and France, from 1820 to 1860, are shown to have increased as follows:

	1820.	1860.
United States	9,638,191	31,119,080
France	30,461,875	36,750,874
Great Britain	20,892,670	28,887,967

In Great Britain the increased ratio of the country population is as 39 to 55, while of the city population it is 4 to 9. In France the increased ratio of the country population is 1 to 5, while that of the population of Paris it is 1 to almost 9. In the United States the increase ratio of the country population for the period, although rising to 4 to 12, is outstripped by the increase of the population in cities, which is four to nearly 25.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the average annual taxable production of the different kinds of manufactured tobacco from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1865, was 62,809,168 pounds, which, at present rates, would have produced $15,736,795 65.

The population of several of the principal English cities, with their weekly average of births and deaths, are returned as follows:

Cities.	Population.	Births.	Deaths
London	3,034,866	1,949	1,317
Liverpool	479,341	323	276
Manchester	357,979	295	201
Salford	111,095	82	59
Birmingham	330,894	267	159
Leeds	259,212	197	114
Bristol	162,408	104	72

The cent and two cent coins are as plentiful as blanks in a lottery; but where the copper and nickel three cent pieces are stowed away is a mystery. Since the 1st of June this year seven million four hundred thousand of these much desired coin have been issued from the United States mint in Philadelphia, and yet they are as seldom seen as a double eagle.

The total amount of allotment money collected from Ohio soldiers, certified into the State Treasury, during the past four years, is as follows:

1862	$820,947 01
1863	1,249,341 01
1864	2,251,787 15
1865	1,441,716 92
Grand total	$5,806,941 09

Confederate money is the best the New York *Citizen* knows of. A friend, says the editor, has just given us about two thousand dollars in twenty dollar bills of that currency. They are neither signed nor numbered, but they are nevertheless just as good as though they were. Of what more rank mete is the currency of the Confederacy composed, and what other condition can it assume to add?

THE HOLIDAYS.

Gifts, and Where to Get Them.

The Christmas and New Year's holidays are near at hand, and the fact is made apparent to every one who will take a view of the stores along the principal retail business streets. Glittering jewelry, superbly bound books, elegant dry goods, silks, satins, laces, costly furs, neat and useful housekeeping goods, toys, pictures, perfumery and fancy articles, are profusely and tastefully displayed in the shop windows and on the shelves and counters of dealers. A walk along Fifth, Market, Wood, Smithfield and other streets, will disclose to the view of the pedestrian and seeker after holiday presents, a multitude of useful and beautiful articles, which will call forth satisfaction at a glance. With each succeeding return of Christmas and New Year's, the custom of making gifts becomes more general, and it is a gratifying fact, because, though the intrinsic value of a gift may be inconsiderable, it shows a thoughtful feeling of regard that carries with it pleasant and enduring memories. It is a custom that should be universally observed, no matter how small the value of the gift may be, as it not only strengthens friendship, but is often the means of creating an era of good feeling in circles where it did not exist before.

Thanks to the wisdom and foresight of the enterprising business men whose cards will be found in the COMMERCIAL, the public will have no loss of time or trouble in determining where to procure their gifts. In passing it may be remarked, for the benefit of advertisers generally, that the COMMERCIAL has unquestionably the largest circulation of any daily paper in Western Pennsylvania. It is the largest paper in the state, contains more interesting and unexceptionable reading matter than any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and is, therefore, not only the great business newspaper, but likewise the most popular home journal in the city. These facts are patent to the shrewd business men of the city, who avail themselves of a proportion of our limited advertising space to make known their business. As remarked above, the reading community have only to glance over the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL in order to select articles suitable for Christmas gifts, and where they can be had at reasonable prices.

SEND THE COMMERCIAL AS A GIFT.

The great question with many, who have friends at a distance, will be, what gift to send? If we may be permitted to suggest, there could be no more acceptable present to an absent friend, however, than a subscription to the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

CLOTHING.

Having thus provided for the intellectual wants of your friend, his personal necessities may require attention. To be ill-y clothed is not a reproach, but it is decidedly uncomfortable. Besides, the opinion prevails to a certain extent that "dress makes the man"—at all events, to be neatly and fashionably dressed is one of the requirements of society. If you seek an elegant suit of clothes, made from the best cloths, permit us to suggest a call upon Mr. JOHN S. LEE, Merchant Tailor, 49 St. Clair street, who is proverbial for the neatness of his fits and excellence of his goods. Should you desire a ready-made suit, you will find a large assortment of goods at N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'s, 47 Fifth street, and 29 St. Clair street. At either of these establishments you can be suited. Should you want a suit of clothes for your son, or a friend's son, you will find an ample stock from which to select at the establishment of GRAY & LOGAN, 47 St. Clair street.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

While on the subject of dress, and having provided for your male friend, your wife's, daughter's, or lady friend's wardrobe appears unfinishing. What season so meet as the present for making gifts of dress goods, silks, laces, and embroideries? You know your admiration for your wife or daughter is enhanced by the elegance of their toilet, and to gratify a little selfish pride, as well as contribute to their pleasure, you determine manfully to do the shopping for once in the year. But where to go is the question that first arises in your mind. Take up your copy of the COMMERCIAL, and read the advertisements of our enterprising dry goods merchants. But you have not time to read them all, and if you did you would be puzzled which to select. Sorry to hear you say so; a careful, prudent man always takes time to do that which may benefit him. But, in order to relieve you of your embarrassment, we may state that you cannot fail to purchase to advantage by calling upon BARKER & KOHNE, 70 Market street; BATES & BELL, 21 Fifth street; GARDNER & SCHLEITER, 92 Market street; JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 Market street; F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and WILLIAM SEMPLE, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny. The stocks of seasonable goods at these first class establishments you will find of the choicest descriptions, and accomplished salesmen will enable you to make such a selection as will compel praises of your good taste and judgment from your wife and daughter.

FURS, FUR CAPS AND GLOVES.

In the fulfillment of your design of providing for the personal requirements of your wife and daughter, you should not forget that the season requires some more suitable covering for the head than a "Eugenie" or "Cottage" bonnet. A neat fur cap or hood, together with a pair of fur gloves, such as can be procured at R. H. PALMER'S, 105 Market and 81 Wood street, and at HILLERMAN'S, 75 Wood street, will be indispensable articles during the skating season. A set of elegant furs should not be omitted, and they may be had at HILLERMAN'S and WM. FLEMING'S, 139 Wood street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

To make the "outfit" complete, woman, too, proof against the chilling attacks of winter, a neat-fitting pair of serviceable boots or shoes is absolutely required. Our female English cousins, it is known, attribute their robust appearance and long life to taking proper care of their feet, by encasing them in suitable boots or shoes. Our American women are now pursuing the same course. In your praiseworthy efforts at making such selections as will make your wife and daughter happy, do not forget to call upon MOFFIT & ROSS, 61 Market street, or S. HAZLETT, 132 Smithfield street, and purchase a pair of their double-soled Congress gaiters or Balmorals.

PERFUMERIES AND FANCY GOODS.

In order to complete their toilets, you will bear in mind that certain cosmetics and perfumeries are necessary. Of these you will find an abundance and great variety, together with fancy toilet articles, at the well conducted establishments of J. SETH FLEMING, 81 Market street, MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN, corner Market and Diamond, 91 and 93 Fifth street; C. H. SUPER, St. Clair and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, and PARK & BELL, 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

AQUARIA, FLOWERS, BIRDS, &C.

In your walk through the city in quest of the above mentioned articles, your attention will be arrested by the beautiful display made by Mr. KNOX, at his horticultural establishment, 29 Fifth street. Here you are reminded you have an opportunity of gratifying the finer senses. Your children's Christmas tree may look bright and glittering with its abundant fruit of toys and sweetmeats, but the addition to its attraction and that of your parlor by a liberal assortment of immortelles, wreaths, crosses, baskets and mosses. An aquarium, with its golden scaled inhabitants, shells and water plants, would be a beautiful feature in your procuring of holiday gifts, as would also a selection from Mr. KNOX'S fine collection of birds, comprising rare birds of various species. The assortment of holiday goods offered by Mr. KNOX is highly commendable, and does infinite credit to his well known good taste and judgment. It is a new feature in holiday gifts, and its novelty, as well as the beauty of the articles offered, will cause speedy purchases, so that in your rounds you should manage to secure your supply while you have the opportunity.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

In advancing the intellectual interests of your family or friends, you will bear in mind that a good book is always a welcome gift. During the long winter evenings, seated around the cheerful fireside, there is no entertainment more gratifying than that derived from an interesting book. The book publishers this season have outdone all former efforts in providing such literary pabulum as cannot fail to be relished by the intelligent reader. The large and seasonable publications have already been noticed in these columns, and we can only refer you for them to MESSRS. KAY & CO., 55 Wood street; DAVIS, CLARK & CO., 93 Wood street; J. W. PITTOCK, 78 Fifth street; JOHN P. HUNT & CO., 59 Fifth street. A fair substitute for some of the monthly publications would be a very suitable gift. Should you desire to make a gift of a writing desk, an album, dressing case, work box, portfolio, or diary, you will find them at the above named establishments.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Everybody should have a correct idea of time. The inconvenience of going home at meal time, and finding your dinner or supper is not upon the table, for the reason that your wife or housekeeper didn't "know it was so late," is no small matter—particularly if you are hungry. You can obviate the difficulty by presenting your wife, and daughter, too, if you choose, with a ladies' good watch. You may have a taste for ornament, and feel disposed to present them with a set of diamond jewelry, of which our jewelers this season have a choice assortment. Or a service of silverware would be quite an acceptable feature to your table. Without desiring to urge upon you which of these articles you should select, we would recommend a visit to the watch and jewelry establishments of DUNSEATH & CO., 56 Fifth street; J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth street; TERHEYDEN & BUERKLE, 150 Smithfield street.

CARPETS.

Do you remember that your parlor carpet is much the worse for time's wear, or that the carpeting in any of your rooms at home needs replacing? If such be the fact, as a careful housekeeper and provident husband and father, your idea of Christmas presents will take a more practical turn. Your wife will appreciate your thoughtfulness the more highly, should you send a handsome Brussels, ingrain, or English tapestry carpet home for the parlor, or a suitable carpet for the dining or bed rooms. The carpet dealers to whom you are referred, and whom you may rely upon, are MCFARLAND & COLLINS, 71 and 73 Fifth street; OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & CO., 57 Fifth street, and MCCALLUM, 87 Fourth Co., 57 Fifth street, and MCCALLUM, 87 Fourth street. Should you not want a carpet, a mosaic or velvet rug would answer for a present, and these you can find at the above establishments.

LAMPS.

Having handsomely carpeted your parlor, you will be unable, provided you have not introduced gas into your house, to exhibit the beauty of the pattern and the general pleasing effect of the carpet, without some light on the subject. With the aid of an elegant oil chandelier or lamp, sufficiently provided with petroleum, you can lavish a light on your almost heaven-born gift. Such lamps are to be found at WELDON & KELLY'S, 164 Wood street, and at W. N. OGDEN & CO.'S, 64 Market street, from whose ample stocks you can make a selection.

SKATES AND SKATING PARKS.

With no design of overlooking the younger members of your family, we omitted to mention that as the skating season is now at hand, you will naturally feel disposed to aid your children in enjoying healthy out-door exercise. Skating is one of the most invigorating exercises, and is equally beneficial as the most approved feature of calisthenics. After providing them with furs, as above recommended, you should procure them skates of the best manufacture, such as you will find at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street; DAY & HAYDEN'S, 58 Wood street, and A. S. PAHNESTOCK'S, 74 Wood street. In addition to the skates, you should secure season tickets to the Central and Union Skating Parks.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Every considerate parent, who can afford it, should give his daughters a musical education, and as music is one of the arts taught in all our seminaries and colleges, pupils, to become masters of the art, should practice at home. Besides, the empty place in your parlor or reception room would look so much more cheerful if supplied with a handsomely constructed piano, and then the sweet tones such an instrument will give forth at the touch of your delighted daughter will amply compensate you for the outlay. Whether your selection should be a CHICKERING or STEINWAY grand, or a BRADBURY, a DECKER Brothers, or a KNABE, you will not fail being pleased with your purchase, our piano dealers have in store a large assortment of pianos, ranging in modern and other instruments, and you cannot go astray in your purchase. We can only refer you to C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street; KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood street; WAMELINK & BARR, 12 St. Clair street; HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO., 75 Fifth street, and CHARLOTTE BEUMÉ, 47 Fifth street.

SEWING MACHINES.

Having taken you a somewhat lengthy round through the city, we will bring our tour among the holiday gifts to a close for the present, by a brief reference to, not the least, although the last mentioned desirable article for a present. The great benefit conferred upon suffering women in the invention and adaptation of the sewing machine is known to everybody, and no word in its favor is necessary now. But the season is propitious for doing good, and making everybody happy. Do you imagine how delighted your wife or daughter would be, had she such a holiday gift as a WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine, of which W. SUMNER & CO., 27 Fifth street, have a fine supply? If you do, call at W. SUMNER'S & CO.'S agency, and Mr. CARPENTER will furnish you a machine that will carry as much gladness into your household as you could well desire.

PERSONAL.

—The Empress of Austria is said to be one of the most beautiful women of Europe, and from her disposition would certainly seem to be a most charming woman. She is tall, slender, graceful, with a very white skin, a good deal of color, large limpid blue eyes, and an amazing wealth of light hair, which she wears in eight massive braids, wound round and round her head, forming a magnificent diadem of hair, such as very few women could match from their own resources. She speaks all the principal tongues of Europe, and is particularly fond of the English language, which she speaks as perfectly as her native German. She possesses also is an excellent musician, paints and draws extremely well, and is one of the boldest and most skilful horsewomen in Austria. She possesses a stud of very valuable horses, and a pack of splendid hounds; and she is said to take the warmest interest in the racing and hunting of Europe, and to know by heart the names of all the horses of the turf, biped and quadruped, of all the countries of Europe. In addition to all these attractions, she is said to have a remarkably sweet temper.

—Bishop Duggan of Illinois has refused Christian burial to the Fenians, and denies them the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

—The message of President Johnson was looked forward to with so much anxiety, and was regarded as of such great international importance by the Canadian people, that it was telegraphed to Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, and appeared in full in their issue of the morning following the day of its presentation to Congress.

—All Florence has flocked to see Powers's beautiful Ginevra just finished, and exhibiting a new and exquisite triumph of his delicate and expressive chisel. How beautifully the drapery of Powers's busts, and how indebted are we to him for relieving us from the monotonous folds of that eternal shawl, and substituting for it the chaste and elegant mediæval costume, which he has made so fashionable on the shoulders and bosoms of his female portrait busts. Nothing can be at once more becoming and elegant than the appearance of these matchless drawing-room marbles with their draperies displaying the full, yet graceful flow of well moulded proportions of the figure beneath, and edged themselves with their delicate borderings, displaying the cunning hand of the artist, as well as the soul that is filled with these elegant productions, of which the supply can never, alas! meet the demand. Happy the home of his wife, too, of friends, and of feeling, and an expression of mingled pathos and deep intelligence which one never tires of gazing upon. Then besides, there is his Greek and of which would lead one on to still warmer eulogies.

—Mr. Sartorius von Wattershausen, a distinguished geologist, who was devoted several years to studying the phenomena of Mount Ætna, has lately undertaken, by ascertaining the specific gravity of the boiling lava flowing from the crater of the volcano, that the depth from which that substance is raised is something more than seventy-seven miles, and that the force by which its expulsion is effected is equivalent to the pressure of 36,000 atmospheres.

—The Emperor Francis Joseph's attempt to effect a reconciliation with his Hungarian subjects seems to be provoking much discontent in his German provinces. The Diets of those crownlands in which the population is composed of Germans, or in which German influence predominates, claim the power of making non-German race, have almost all declared themselves against the suspension of the Imperial Constitution and the Reichsrath; but in the slave provinces, with the single exception of Croatia, the Emperor's policy seems to be generally regarded with more or less warm approval.

—The story that Prince Iturbide has been chosen by Maximilian as his successor, meets with much ridicule in Europe. A letter from Rome recounts how the Mexican minister and deputation at Paris, when they went to announce the important news to the young Iturbide at the College of St. Barbe, where he is at school, found the young man at that moment on the "school of repentance" for neglecting his studies, and how the teacher was obliged to remit the punishment for once, but with the proviso that he would not get off so easy the next time.

—At the Knickerbocker banquet in New York the following remarkable toast was given:—Holland—Land of dykes and Van Dykes, of Rotterdam and Ten Broeks, of canals and pools, of schooners and Schoonmakers; land of cities with euphonious names, of Saardam and Edam and Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

—It is stated that as the Emperor Napoleon III. is forbidden by his physician to smoke, he is substituting his fine collection of meerschaum pipes among his friends. His favorite costume in his study consists of an old paletot, well worn and particularly shabby.

—The death of Lieut. Col. Glencairn Burns, the youngest son of the poet, is announced as having taken place at Cheltenham, England, on the 18th ult. He was in the 73d year of his age, and died from the result of a fall.

—Mr. T. H. Safford, Jr., the famous mathematician, and at present the chief astronomer at the cambridge Observatory, has been chosen astronomer-in-chief of the new Chilean Observatory.

—Freeman Hardy, who fifteen years ago was a poor carpenter, has just built a $250,000 residence for himself at Cincinnati.

—Count Frenfanelli Cibo, an Italian gentleman who spent some time at Boston and in other parts of the United States during the war, recently published at Foligno, near Rome, a compendious history of the civil war on this country, and the war, which is dedicated to Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, and which, together with Professor Botta's patriotic communications to the Opinione and other Italian organs, promise to contribute not a little to diffuse correct views of free State civilization all over the beautiful dominions of Victor Emanuel.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Private advices from the principal Southern cities, received by mercantile houses in New York, give generally a much more satisfactory account of business establish a telegraph from Kingston to the Pacific, but that the "Brothers of the Sun" showed themselves altogether averse to the scheme, and that officers have returned.

Chili's foreign trade amounts to £16,000,000 annually, much of it being in copper. No wonder the English and French capitalists were stirred up by a blockade of her ports, and that Spain had to withdraw.

Two banks, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars each, were chartered on Thursday, at Charleston, S. C. Upwards of two millions of currency have been issued to national banks within the last three days. Total amount now issued $228,400,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the receipts for a check, note, draft or order, when received as the payment of a sum of money, or of a debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, is subject to a stamp duty, the same as a receipt for money paid.

Sonora county, California, will produce this year 3,000 gallons of wine. One company will make from 120,000 bearing vines 40,000 gallons of wine, and nearly 3,000 gallons of brandy.

It is stated that a mineral oil, similar to petroleum, can be distilled from the shale which in vast quantities overlies the ironstone of North Yorkshire, England. A correspondent says that the value of moor land in that district has risen very much since the fact was known, and he adds that steps have been taken to put the discovery to a practical use.

Railway enterprise is making rapid strides in British India. It is estimated that by 1870, Calcutta, Peshawer, Bombay, Madras, Surat, and all other leading cities of that immense territory will be linked together by railways, extending over a distance of many thousands of miles, and involving an expenditure of £50,000,000.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Lubin's Extracts, Lew's Extracts, Lubin's Soaps, Lubin's Toilet Waters, Night Blooming Cereus, Fancy Perfume Bottles, Cut Glass Bohemia Ware, Toilet Soaps, Pull Boxes, French, Florida Water, Farina Cologne, Milk Switches, Gold Hair Powder, Silver Hair Powder, Shell Hair Brushes, Inlaid Hair Brushes, Toilet Mirrors, Shaving Brushes, Dressing Cases, Fine Ivory Combs, Fine English Razors, Fine Pocket Flasks, Fine Wallets, Morocco, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders, Ladies' Purses, Watch Stands, Turkish Towels, Ladies' Companions.

Also, a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Medicinal Liquors, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Dyes, Paints, &c., of the very best grades, at prices very low.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN, (successors to N. McClaran & Co.), 85 Market street, cor. Diamond near Fifth. dec21

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Regulates and tones the Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is a specific remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Fever and Ague—let those afflicted with this unhappy try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Indigestion promptly, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Dyspepsia in its worst form. There is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, 81 Market street, North Carolina Bar on hand at low rates. dec8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. B. EATON

Has just opened a full line of

Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,

For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. dec8

LOST COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, a young RED COW, supposed to be from her home. The owner is requested to come and pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

DANIEL SIMON, dec20-3t on Jas. Reilly's farm, Third Hill.

GEO. W. HAHN. GEO. A. RIDDLE.

HAHN & RIDDLE.

Wholesale Grocers.

No. 20 Diamond.

dec19-3m ALLEGHENY, PA.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

SHETLAND VISITS AND DRAWERS, MERINO AND SHAKER SOCKS, NECK TIES, RICH SCARFS AND STOCKS, MOHAIR AND WORSTED STAR SHIELDS, SKATING, DRIVING AND STREET GLOVES, and other Furnishing Goods just opened at

EATON'S OLD STAND, dec19 17 FIFTH STREET.

TO LET

A Warehouse.

The four story Warehouse, No. 127 Liberty street, 21 feet front by 60 feet deep—cellar under the whole yard front and alley in the rear, from 1st April next. dec19-3t SAM. GORMLY, 124 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

At the Glenbeat Yard, South Pittsburgh, sheds, lumber, in fences, drill, grooves, planer, portable engine and drill, brick, large punch, &c., &c.

dec19-3t SNOWDON & MASON.

DOCTOR E. DONNELLY,

Office, 85 Fifth street, above Smithfield. dec19

FANCY ARTICLES.

Bead Baskets, Work Cases, Glove Boxes, Writing Desks, Alphabet Blocks, elegant Jack Combs, Party Fans, Money Bags, Roman Pearl Beads, Head Dresses, and Pocket Books, Hair Brushes, Shopping Bags and Silk Umbrellas, just opened and for sale at

EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street (the Old Stand.) dec19

MOUNT UNION FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

This valuable property containing about 3,000 acres of land, with good substantial Furnace, 2 stacks, 2 boshes, Engine of sufficient capacity, all in good order. There is a public saw mill, 2 run of stone, and a good dwelling house and other buildings in this county, adjoining the town of Mount Union on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Juniata river. The location for manufacturing purposes cannot be excelled, being 90 miles from Harrisburg and 43 from Altoona, with a good farm of 200 acres, large stone house and barn and in the bank of fossil ore from 2 to 6 inches in thickness, and the best limestone within a mile of the Furnace. There are long leases held on these lands, which will be given to the purchaser. The ore which is now being mined at $2.25 per ton. There is also a never-failing water power sufficient to drive a blast for forge, rolling mill, or nail factory. Also, timber enough in run a furnace for a number of years. The Mansion House Store, Blacksmith and Wagon Shop, and ten houses for workmen. Also, Engine, Coal and Rock House in good repair.

At the same time will be sold three teams of six mules each, 3 wagons, harness, coal carts, ore cars, and charcoal, on the furnace bank, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be easy. Deeds and leases will be executed and possession given. The property is not sold if it will be rented on said day.

A. K. BOBEKER,
BENJ. A. GAGER,
M. B. PEPPER,
MARTIN GRUBB,
J. B. CARTER.

Dec19-21-28

HURD & HOUGHTON,

401 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISH THIS WEEK,

CHASTELARD,

A TRAGEDY,

B

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

SNOW FLAKES.

Out of the bosom of the Air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent and soft and slow
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded;
This is the secret of despair,
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed
To wood and field.

LONGFELLOW.

VARIETIES.

—A curious discovery has just been made in the floor of Worldham Church, Basingstoke, now being restored, of a stone monument, like a coffin, containing the figure of a lady, apparently an abbess of the fourteenth century, carved with her hands raised, one over the other, and holding what appears to be a rosary, the ribbon of which passes round her neck. Her dress is fastened with a round brooch, which has a cross carved on the centre. The lower part of the coffin is closed, and a cross or crozier, three feet long, is cut upon it. The length of the stone is six feet five and a half inches, while the head is one foot nine and a half inches, and the feet one foot five inches.

—Professor Agassiz, while collecting insects along the shores of Lake Superior, in Maine, observed a couple of cat-fish, which, at his approach, left the shore suddenly, and returned to the deeper water. Examining the place which the fishes had left, he discovered a *nest* among the water-plants, with a number of little tadpoles. In a few moments the two fishes returned, looking anxiously toward the nest, and approached within six or eight feet of where Professor Agassiz stood. They were evidently not in search of food, and he became convinced that they were seeking the safety of their young. Large stones, thrown repeatedly into the water, to frighten the fishes had returned to it, only frightened them away for a brief period, and they returned to the spot within ten or fifteen minutes. This was repeated several times, with the same result. This negatives the assertion made by some naturalists—that fishes are known to take any care of their offspring.

—The *American Quarterly Review* contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population is seven thousand. The republic was founded more than fourteen centuries ago, on moral principles, industry and equity, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an ambassador to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months, by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six) in number, who are also chosen, every six months, by the people. The taxes are slight; the farmers are prosperous; the fields well cultivated; and, on all sides, are seen comfort and plenty—the happy effects of tranquility, simplicity and virtue.

—New York, since the suppression of the rebellion, has been filled with Southern adventuresses; women who assume to be widows—husbands killed in the war, of course—and whose estates have been confiscated, but are soon to be restored to them. The latest example of the kind is a war-widow, hailing from Charleston, South Carolina, who, for two months was sojourning as one of the Broadway hotels, and whose dark eyes and hair, rouged cheeks and lovelit-like manners went to those ever-ready to pay tribute to the influence upon any of her masculine acquaintances. She pretended that when her plantations were surrendered to her she would be worth $500,000, that she was without children, and free to marry whom she pleased, her first husband having been shot dead at her father's urgent solicitation. Before this accomplished intriguante had been a week at the hotel, she had at least a score of victims in her train; politicians, journalists, army officers and stock-jobbers being among them. She did not give her hand to all of them, as her ill-gotten wealth, but I apprehend she was very liberal in the disposal of her smiles, from their excessive fondness, and the unkind envy and jealousy they displayed in regard to her.

One or two of her admirers were always at her side, and ready to obey her slightest wish, corroborating the opinion that men who are wisest in other things are the greatest fools about women. She went to the opera, and her admirers drove out with them; received presents; even consecrated to accept loans from them, and was the cause of a dozen duels and many quarrels, that came near terminating in the burning of gunpowder. Her flirtations, to employ a polite term, became so conspicuous and indelicate, that the landlord requested her to vacate her apartments, which she did a few days ago, without paying her bill, and leaving her lovers $10,000 or $20,000 poorer than they were before they made her acquaintance. Since her departure a number of bills have been handed her administers, for liquidation, but they declare themselves too hungry responsible for debts of her contracting, and begin to see, what every body but themselves knew from the beginning, that they have acted like the veriest donkeys about a shrewd and painted wanton, who lives upon the weakness and vanity of men.

What a Steel Ship Can Do and Suffer.

It has been said with truth that one fact is worth many theories, and therefore it may be interesting to know what was the behavior of a steel ship under trying circumstances, particularly as the homogeneous qualities of the steel plates used in building have been so much called in question. On Thursday night the clipper ship Clytemnestra, Capt. Stewart, belonging to Messrs. Jones, Palmer & Co., arrived in the Mersey, with a large cargo of jute, &c., after weathering the disastrous hurricane in question. She is a steel built vessel, three-eighth inch plates, of 1,250 tons register, launched by Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., now the Liverpool Shipbuilding Company, in April, 1864, and last month left on her first voyage for Calcutta, and encountered the full force of the storm. The following brief account of the hurricane is from the pen of the chief mate: "The morning of October 5, 1864, commenced with strong winds and thick drizzling rain. S.A. M., had gale and tremendous squalls, with thick constant rain. From S A. M., until noon gale rapidly increasing, and barometer falling fast, with very threatening appearance. 2 P. M., tremendous gale and most terrific squalls, with thick and almost dismal appearance. The ships attached to the same moorings be ow us began to break adrift, with sails blown from the yards and topgallant masts gone. 3:30 P. M., hurricane at its height, blowing so terrifically hard that it was impossible to stand on deck without holding on. At this time our main topmast and topgallant sails were all blown from the yards, and the topgallant mast went with the fortopmast. When the bower chain parted we swung out all sheets to the gale, and held on for a few minutes, when in a tremendous burst of wind our stern chain parted, and away we drove across the river, before the wind and tide, at a frightful rate, smashing into several ships on our way. Finally we were brought to a stand still on the opposite side of the river, and found the target for one-half of the ships in Calcutta. One woodon ship driving up struck upon our starboard quarter, walking right through the upper part of our stern, and raising the poop deck. Three or four ships were constantly pitching into our rigging, being all fast to the gale, and smashing and tearing away at everything thenceforward. At 4:30 P. M., two iron ships and one wooden one drove right into us afoul. The foreign ship, carrying away chain plates and rails. One of their bowsprits stuck the foremast, and, with a fearful crash, the foremast fell over the port side, almost burying a small vessel that was fast to us. The rigging of the foremast was totally gone. Some time before this we had struck twenty-necks, tearing up the maindeck, and breaking the beams. 5:30 P. M., Wind abating very fast, and barometer rising, with fine weather. Ship lying almost a helpless wreck. Captain Stewart calculates that at one time or other during the cyclone, at least twenty vessels ran into them. The toughness of the iron was something astonishing, who burst into the sudden fury of a single day, and never afterwards offered the remotest show of resistance. They are the white men who, for weeks after the week, have been holding their feast of blood; who have by form of law taken fifty lives for each one that they themselves lost; who have, on pretense of a future insurrection, made a whole region barren with extermination, and inhabitants with the sword. The spirit of living bodies; who with gleat and diet over the tortures they inflict are they mercifully slay; who, unasked women, and children, and old men, and some Almighty God with their thanks for His merciful vengeance in delivering their enemies into their hands. It is no longer human nature that exists in that land; drunk with blood and maddened with cruelty, our soldiers and sailors have become as wild animals, to be shot down every twinge and sentiment of humanity. Life they hardly value. Property—ruin and most triumphs over—is the occasion and fugitive wretches, over all of whom the power of life and death is held, are but as dust before the whirlwind. Such is the state of affairs in this unhappy country, and such will be the case for years to come, let what will be the issue of the present struggle. This is the land to which we are asked to restore the negro slave, and to which we are told that all the business of the world must be stopped, if we would not have an civilization rise to execrate the name of Englishmen."

The London *Times* even has been made ashamed of its advocacy of the planters, and meanly conceals the prominent facts from its readers. The *Spectator* thus exposes the contemptible course of the *Times*:

"The readers of all newspapers except the leading journals have been pretty completely informed this week of the condition of affairs in Jamaica, during the month which intervened between the riot at Morant Bay and the assembling of the Jamaica Legislature on the 7th November. The *Times* for the first time in our experience while giving its own opinion in support of the colonial authorities, has totally suppressed the only evidence on which any opinion can be formed. While all the other daily papers were on Wednesday and Thursday full of the most minute accounts from the special correspondents of the Jamaica *Standard* and other colonial journals as to the proceedings of the rebellion, the leaders of the *Times* had the advantage only of reading Governor Eyre's address to the Legislature of Jamaica, and a few carefully culled extracts, the drift of which, taken alone, was to persuade the English public that, owing to the excessive moderation of the authorities, 'strong measures had caused even to hearty for the safety of the colony. Even Mr. Reuter's telegram, reporting and revising in the execution of two thousand negroes more than one hundred persons for every loyal man sacrificed in the riot, and more than fifty for every loyal man killed or wounded in it—was deliberately excluded from its columns.

"As the *Times* is still probably the only daily paper seen by large numbers of the most influential people in the country, it becomes needful even for its weekly critic to call special attention to the details of the last news from Jamaica than would be usually necessary."

The London *Daily News* says:

"We cannot pollute our columns with more of such appalling details. If but a thousandth part of such tales as form the staple of the Jamaica newspapers and letters are naked with heartiest applause—are true, hell itself has broke loose in that wretched island. But the elements are not fiends, who burst into the sudden fury of a single day, and never afterwards offered the remotest show of resistance. They are the white men who, for weeks after the week, have been holding their feast of blood; who have by form of law taken fifty lives for each one that they themselves lost; who have, on pretense of a future insurrection, made a whole region barren with extermination, and inhabitants with the sword. The spirit of living bodies; who with gleat and diet over the tortures they inflict are they mercifully slay; who, unasked women, and children, and old men, and some Almighty God with their thanks for His merciful vengeance in delivering their enemies into their hands. It is no longer human nature that exists in that land; drunk with blood and maddened with cruelty, our soldiers and sailors have become as wild animals, to be shot down every twinge and sentiment of humanity. Life they hardly value. Property—ruin and most triumphs over—is the occasion and fugitive wretches, over all of whom the power of life and death is held, are but as dust before the whirlwind. Such is the state of affairs in this unhappy country, and such will be the case for years to come, let what will be the issue of the present struggle. This is the land to which we are asked to restore the negro slave, and to which we are told that all the business of the world must be stopped, if we would not have an civilization rise to execrate the name of Englishmen."

The London *Times* even has been made ashamed of its advocacy of the planters, and meanly conceals the prominent facts from its readers. The *Spectator* thus exposes the contemptible course of the *Times*:

"The readers of all newspapers except the leading journals have been pretty completely informed this week of the condition of affairs in Jamaica, during the month which intervened between the riot at Morant Bay and the assembling of the Jamaica Legislature on the 7th November. The *Times* for the first time in our experience while giving its own opinion in support of the colonial authorities, has totally suppressed the only evidence on which any opinion can be formed. While all the other daily papers were on Wednesday and Thursday full of the most minute accounts from the special correspondents of the Jamaica *Standard* and other colonial journals as to the proceedings of the rebellion, the leaders of the *Times* had the advantage only of reading Governor Eyre's address to the Legislature of Jamaica, and a few carefully culled extracts, the drift of which, taken alone, was to persuade the English public that, owing to the excessive moderation of the authorities, 'strong measures had caused even to hearty for the safety of the colony. Even Mr. Reuter's telegram, reporting and revising in the execution of two thousand negroes more than one hundred persons for every loyal man sacrificed in the riot, and more than fifty for every loyal man killed or wounded in it—was deliberately excluded from its columns.

"As the *Times* is still probably the only daily paper seen by large numbers of the most influential people in the country, it becomes needful even for its weekly critic to call special attention to the details of the last news from Jamaica than would be usually necessary."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement with the world-renowned artiste,

MADAME CELESTE,

Who, in her wonderful personation of characters, stands in both continents without a rival. She will appear this evening in her celebrated character—Woman in Red.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented, for the first time here, the great four-act drama, entitled the

WOMAN IN RED.

Madame Celeste in three characters.
New Scenery, Properties, Dresses, &c.

MASONIC HALL.

Positively Three Nights Only!

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 19, 20 and 21.

THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS—UNPARALLELED CONSTELLATION OF TALENT.

Burgess, Pendergrast, Hughes & Donniker's

MINSTRELS,

THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION EVER OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK.

☞ No Stale Jokes but everything Entirely New, with a change of Programme each evening.

TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS.

Admission 50 cents: Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 6; o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. dec14-tf

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.

64 Fifth street.

(Under the Opera House.)

Living Wild Animals,

Newly Invented Cosmoramas,

Tropical Birds,

Statuary, &c.

Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 15, 1865.

GOVERNMENT

Sale of Stores.

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Government Store House, on Penn street, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on THURSDAY, December 21st, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

62 Heating Stoves,
16 Cooking Stoves.
Also, REFINED OILS.
2 Six hole Ranges.
80 Joints Stovepipe.
5 13 Gallon Sacks.
9 Field Desks.
9 Tables.
1 Paper Case.
8 Post Locks.
8 Chairs.
1 200 feet Lumber.
1 13 Gallon Sack.

Terms, CASH, U. S. currency.

E. E. CAMP,
dec15 6t Brt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE Red River Iron Works and Estill Steam Furnace.

By virtue of a judgment of the Estill Circuit Court, in the State of Kentucky, in the suit of Josiah A. Jackson's administrator vs. Josiah A. Jackson's heirs and creditors, I will sell on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1866, sell at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the Red River Iron Works, in Estill Co., Ky., all the real estate which belonged to Josiah A. Jackson at the time of his decease (including, also, the one undivided fifth of the property hereinafter described, sold by Jackson in his lifetime to D. Martin), consisting of the Red River Iron Works, a Forge, and the Estill Steam Furnace, and the lands attached thereto.

The Forge tract contains between 1,000 and 5,000 acres of land, 1,800 of which is fine bottom land, 800 thereof being in cultivation, and as productive as any land in the State, and fully sufficient to support the whole works, when in full operation; the balance of the tract is heavily timbered. There is also on the tract a Saw Mill, and a Grist Mill, with three run of stones, and a ready sale for all the products of both. The water-power is the best in the State, and is available during the whole year, and is capable of driving any amount of machinery that may be attached thereto, and has site and forebays all complete, for any kind of machinery that may be desired.

The Estill Steam Furnace tract contains between 24,000 and 25,000 acres, all of which is mineral land, affording an inexhaustible supply of ore, and timber of the very best quality in the State. There is also a farm of 400 acres of good bottom land in the furnace tract, with a good farm-house on it. The buildings at the furnace are all that are necessary for the manufacture of all the bands, wish shops, &c., for an establishment of this kind. The iron made at this furnace is cold-blast, and has the just reputation of being superior to any made in the State. The indications or the existence of Petroleum on these lands are flattering as any in the State, and it is believed that this section will prove to be a very fine oil region. The furnace is situated seven miles from the Kentucky river, which affords an outlet for the shipment of the iron. The forge is situated on Red river, a stream navigable for flatboats, and is 15 miles distant from Mt. Sterling, and 30 miles from Winchester, from both of which places good turnpike roads run into the richest counties in the State. The entire property will be sold together, and is worthy the attention of capitalists who may wish to make a profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will be required to execute bonds for the purchase-money, with good personal security, as Ben will also be required on the land; having the force and effect of judgments, and payable at the First National Bank of Lexington, one-third of the amount payable in 120 days, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in two years, all bearing interest from the day of sale. Instead of personal security, the purchaser may substitute, as security, bonds of the United States, to be deposited with the Commissioner, to be held as security for the purchase money. For further particulars, apply to G. JACKSON, at the Red River Iron Works, or to the undersigned, at Winchester, Kentucky.

Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. B. F. BUCKNER,
nov28-2taw-td Commissioner.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully call the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, to an article that will not break or get out of order, its adjustments being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. ap8tf

PETROLEUM.

W. S. BATCHELDER,

Petroleum Broker,

19 IRWIN STREET,

dec4-3m PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.

OWSTON, WROE & CO.,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

no27-3m Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$225,000
WORKING FUND.....35,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RISDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRINT, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. jel8-1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

au7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad. Depot, in this city, on the following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

62 Heating Stoves,
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Also, REFINED OILS.
2 Six hole Ranges.
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The Forge tract contains between 1,000 and 5,000 acres of land, 1,800 of which is fine bottom land, 800 thereof being in cultivation, and as productive as any land in the State, and fully sufficient to support the whole works, when in full operation; the balance of the tract is heavily timbered. There is also on the tract a Saw Mill, and a Grist Mill, with three run of stones, and a ready sale for all the products of both. The water-power is the best in the State, and is available during the whole year, and is capable of driving any amount of machinery that may be attached thereto, and has site and forebays all complete, for any kind of machinery that may be desired.

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GROCERIES.

10 hhds prime Porto Rico Molasses;
10 " fancy " "
50 bbls Havana Crushed Sugar;
50 " Refined Sugar;
50 " Coffee Sugar;
50 " Extra C Sugar;
50 " Golden C Sugar;
50 " Yellow C Sugar;
50 " Granulated Sugar;
50 " Powdered Sugar;
50 " Crushed Sugar;
50 " Cut Loaf Sugar;
50 " Pulverized

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE UNION CITY NOMINATIONS.

Meeting of the Return Judges—Organization of the Convention—Returns Read and the Successful Candidates Announced—Protests From Three Wards Laid on the Table—The Protests.

The Return Judges of the Union City Primary election, held on Saturday, met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber, and was organized by appointing Mr. Ford, of the Ninth Ward, Chairman, and Mr. Magoffin, Secretary.

After the Chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Thomas Steel, Esq., of the Second Ward, moved that the returns be received in the order of the wards. The motion was accepted. The returns from the several wards were then presented, and the vote recorded as follows:

WARDS.	Mayor. Lowry.	Mayor. Negley.	Mayor. Pengonning.	Mayor. McKnight.	Mayor. Allender.	City Treas.
First	13	235	14	2	10	176
Second	77	282	11	2	1	228
Third	414	122	10	2	2	224
Fourth	143	172	10	2	1	224
Fifth, 1st precinct	185	50	1	0	0	137
do. 2d precinct	160	97	31	1	0	141
Sixth	166	307	108	8	0	211
Seventh	178	91	37	3	0	55
Eighth	111	77	7	0	0	51
Ninth	71	167	3	0	0	211
Tenth	41	112	1	0	0	124
	1212	2004	274	30	46	1632

WARDS.	City Treas. Lowry.	City Treas. Negley.	City Treas. Pengonning.	City Treas. McKnight.	City Treas. Allender.	Controller.
First	13	235	14	2	10	176
Second	77	282	11	2	1	228
Third	414	122	10	2	2	224
Fourth	143	172	10	2	1	224
Fifth, 1st precinct	185	50	1	0	0	137
do. 2d precinct	160	97	31	1	0	141
Sixth	166	307	108	8	0	211
Seventh	178	91	37	3	0	55
Eighth	111	77	7	0	0	51
Ninth	71	167	3	0	0	211
Tenth	41	112	1	0	0	124
	1212	2004	274	30	46	1632

WARDS.	Controller. Lowry.	Controller. Negley.	Controller. Pengonning.	Controller. McKnight.	Controller. Allender.
First	176	189	13	2	10
Second	228	77	2	1	1
Third	224	59	2	1	2
Fourth	224	30	2	1	1
Fifth, 1st precinct	137	36	1	0	0
do. 2d precinct	141	30	0	0	0
Sixth	211	124	20	3	0
Seventh	55	119	3	0	0
Eighth	51	70	0	0	0
Ninth	211	124	20	3	0
Tenth	124	27	1	0	0
	1632	912	103	11	14

When the returns from the Second ward were presented, Mr. Brown, of the Tenth ward, presented a protest, signed by a number of citizens of the ward, and requested that it be read.

Mr. Steel moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried by seven yeas against four nays.

Protests from the Third and Fifth wards were presented by Messrs. Dilbridge and Brown, which were laid on the table by the same vote.

The votes were then added up and the result announced, which was received by a large number of citizens who had congregated in the lobby, with great applause.

Mr. Steel then moved that the nominations of Messrs. McCarthy, McCargo and Eichbaum be declared unanimous.

Mr. Dilbridge moved as an amendment that the protests be taken up and read.

Mr. Steel appealed to the good sense of the delegates not to press the motion, as the party desired to fight with their enemies, not their friends. Two years ago Mr. Dilbridge had withdrawn from a similar contest, in order to preserve harmony, and the speaker thought the present opposition against him came with a bad grace. The entire ticket was unexceptionable, and as it had been honestly nominated, should receive the undivided support of the party.

Mr. Dilbridge took it for granted that the remonstrances were against certain parties, and as they were presented from voters of the wards they should receive a hearing. He did not know the contents of the remonstrances, but hoped the Convention would order their reading.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order, as, under parliamentary usages, it was necessary to move the previous question during the remonstrances on the table, overruled by a two-to-one vote.

Mr. Steel, in order to give the gentleman an opportunity to move for a reconsideration of the question, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Dilbridge stated the object in offering the amendment was merely to have the remonstrances read, and declined to move for a reconsideration of the previous question.

Mr. Steel then renewed his motion to make the nominations unanimous. The question was called for, and resulted in eight yeas to two nays: Messrs. Dilbridge of the Eighth ward, and Brown, of the Tenth ward, voting in the negative.

The Chairman stated that the Convention had passed itself in an awkward position, as it had made the nominations unanimous, yet there were two votes in the negative. He, however, decided that as the majority had voted in favor of the motion, it had been carried. This decision was received by the outsiders with demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Steel then moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the candidates and notify them of their nominations. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Colonel Jos. Ross, of the First ward, Chairman, and Mr. Negley, of the Third ward, and Mr. Henry Hays, of the Fourth ward, appointed said committee. After a short absence the committee returned, in company with Mr. McCarthy, who was greeted with loud applause.

The chairman received Mr. McCarthy on the platform, and stated that it was his pleasing duty to inform him that the Union Convention had been ratified by the Convention, and announced to him that he had received the nomination of the party for the Mayoralty.

Mr. McCarthy returned his sincere thanks to his friends who had nominated him the unanimous vote accepted, and placed him in the position which he then occupied. Two years since his opinion was entirely different. He could not, consistently with that as now, but in order to preserve harmony he withdrew from what could be construed as a contest. He addressed the meeting at length in a humorous vein, and concluded his remarks amidst the plaudits of the audience.

Mr. Steel moved that the Chairman of the Convention be authorized to appoint a City Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing two years. The motion was adopted, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The following are the protests against the reception of the returns from the Second, Third, and the Second precincts of the Fifth wards, to which allusion was made in the Convention:

SECOND WARD.

To the Board of Return Judges of the Union Republican Party of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned citizens of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, do solemnly protest against the reception of the vote given in the said ward for Mayor and the 16th of December, for the following reasons:

First—A large number of fraudulent votes were put into the ballot box, among them about twenty-five aliens, brought from the country and voted for, against the solemn protest of one of the inspectors.

Second—There is a disparity, amounting to eighty-six votes between the tally list and the number of votes in the ballot box, which shows either carelessness or what is to us a more ominous word, fraud.

One member of the Board of Election Officers frequently protested against the irregularities that were which were clearly illegal. He will, if permitted, make a statement to the Board of Return Judges.

We therefore ask for an investigation, and, if these charges be proven, request that the returns from said ward be rejected.

JOSEPH SPENCER,	MINIS TINDLE,
JOHN MCFARREN,	M. VAN HAALEN,
L. DE ROY,	JOHN BAALEN,
J. MARES,	JOHN MARSHALL,
FRANK LUTZ,	JOHN R. ARNOLD.

THIRD WARD.

To the Board of Return Judges of the Union Republican Party of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—The action of the Union Republican Convention of 1863, in changing the mode of making the nomination of Mayor, by referring it to the ballot box, was for the purpose of having a full, free and honest expression of the vote of the Union Republican party of Pittsburgh. It should, therefore, have been the duty of those interested with the charge of carrying out the recommendation of the Convention, to provide, by invitation, that all voters of the Union party has not been done; unscrupulous politicians have frustrated the intentions of the Republican party, and trampling the light of the day under foot, have, as learned, on undoubted authority, that a certain Samuel McMasters, a member of the Select Council in the Third ward, did clandestinely and surreptitiously put into the ballot box a large number of forged and fraudulent ballots. This, we repeat, is susceptible of the most incontestible proof if we are permitted to exhibit it before our board of return judges. Therefore, we have evidence that the Election Board was improperly organized, and that the rules governing the opening of the polls by the Executive Committee was disregarded. We are, therefore, compelled to protest against the the votes given in the said Third ward being received as legal votes, and ask that the Board of Return Judges throw them aside.

JOSEPH HASTINGS,	JOHN WALLACE,
WILLIAM LEECH,	JOHN MCCLELLAND,
J. M. FASS,	CHARLES WERDUNG,
A. SCHWARTZ.	

SECOND PRECINCT OF FIFTH WARD.

To the Board of Return Judges of the Union Republican Party of the City of Pittsburgh:

We, the undersigned Union Republican citizens of the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, hereby protest against the reception by your body of the returns of said precinct in the election held on Saturday, December 16th, 1865, for the nomination of a Union Republican candidate for Mayor, on the following grounds:

First—That the election was conducted in a grossly fraudulent manner, which is clearly evident from the fact that the vote polled on that day exceeded by more than one hundred the vote polled by all the political parties at the election of last fall.

Second—That several persons from other wards voted at the said polls at the last election, which fact appeared at the polls several times and voted, having changed their clothing to evade and defraud the officers of the election.

Third—The votes taken at said polls were not confined to those belonging to the Union Republican party, but were taken indiscriminately from persons of all shades of political sentiment, evidently with the intention of defeating the object contemplated in the recent change in the mode of nominating a candidate for Mayor, and preventing a fair expression of the will of the Union Republicans of the district.

We therefore beg that the returns from the second precinct of the Fifth Ward be not counted. Very respectfully yours,

DR. A. CROMONY,	JOHN B. NEIDAUER,
A. D. GOSCHORN,	D. HERRING,
SIMON HARGET,	J. G. SAFTIG,
WM. J. TRUBY,	JOSEPH SAFTIG,
H. BUHLMAN,	JOHN WAGNER,
F. H. IRWIN,	C. VAN BERAN.
JOSEPH MANKER.	

City of Pittsburgh ss:

Before the subscriber, an Alderman in and for said city, personally came Eberhardt H. Dierker, who being sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith that at the primary election held in the Fifth ward of said city on Saturday, December 16th, 1865, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, deponent saw a number of persons changing their clothing and voting twice, and deponent was threatened with damage to his estate if he voted for a certain candidate.

E. H. DIERKER.

JAMES M TAYLOR, Alderman.

City of Pittsburgh ss:

Before the subscriber, an Alderman in and for said city, personally came John Johnson, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith that at the primary election held in the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, December 16th, 1865, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, deponent saw a number of persons voting who had no right to vote in said ward, and others told him that they had voted, who he knew had no right to vote, and that deponent was a supporter of Captain Kilgore for the office of Mayor at said primary election.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

J. M. TAYLOR, Alderman.

The Soldiers' League.

In pursuance of announcement, an adjourned meeting of returned soldiers was held in Wilkins Hall last evening, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of veterans were in attendance.

Gen. A. L. Pearson was called to the chair, and Chas. F. McKenna acted as Secretary.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws submitted their report, which after general discussion, was adopted, with amendments.

Messrs. Barnes, Leonard and Pollock were appointed a committee to examine discharges of applicants for membership and receive the sum of $1.00 initiation fee of members. The committee meets for this object on Friday evening next at Wilkins Hall, when all desirous of joining are requested to attend. A resolution of thanks was voted to Hon. Edgar Cowan, U. S. Senator, for introducing the bill to equalize bounties.

After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the committee.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—The Annual Fair of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum will be opened on Thursday evening at City Hall, and will be continued during the holidays. Extensive preparations have been made by the friends of the institution, and the forthcoming exhibition will be fully equal to any previously held. Among the novelties announced are two splendid silver trumpets, which will be balloted for, and will be given to the two companies receiving the highest number of votes. The trumpets were manufactured in New York, and are at present on exhibition at Hauseath's jewelry establishment, on Fifth street.

MAN KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Last evening, about six o'clock, the body of an unknown man was found lying on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Wilkinsburg and Greensburg station. His head has been separated from his body, and his right arm fright fully lacerated. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and was dressed in a black frock coat, striped cassimere pants and vest. He had $6 00 on his person. The remains were brought to this city last night, and identified as those of a man who left home on the previous morning at eight o'clock.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, Jr., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 18, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	106	½
United States 5-20s	102	½
United States 7-30s	97	00
United States 10 40s	90	½
United States Certificates	96	¾
Gold	144	00
Allegheny County 5's	72	00
Pittsburgh City 6's	70	00
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's		103 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79	00
Monongahela Insurance Co		12 00
Western Insurance Co		52 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	7 75	12 00
Citizens' National Bank		81 00
Exchange Bank	81 50	
Fourth National Bank		114 00
Merchants' National	57 50	
Third National Bank	124 50	127 50
Columbia Oil Co		26 00
Cherry Run and Pithole		35
Oil Basin		40
Rose		20
Meadow Pond		6 00
Manchester Passenger Railway 7's		97 00

SALES AT THE BOARD.

25 Shares First National.....100 00
4,000 United States 7-30's.....97 75

Gold opened in New York at 146¼.

We could hear of no transactions in Oil Stocks to-day, and for our local Oil Stocks there is little or no inquiry. Columbia is falling behind its great rival, United States, which latter is quoted at 27 in New York to-day, and its friends predict a still greater advance, and a heavy dividend soon.

Pithole has been receding, and this morning sold down to 14 bid, but recovered in the afternoon to 14 ½. A new well will be tested on Wednesday, the success or failure of which will have a material effect on the price. Hemlock, which rose suddenly yesterday, after the sale of 5,000 barrels, is quoted at 19½.

In Philadelphia, in addition to the list quoted by our regular correspondent, we have by private telegram advice of Ocean selling at 19@19½, and Maple Shade at 19½.

Mahaney Coal advanced to 4½.

Some heavy sales of bank stocks and U. S. 7-30s were reported after board, and the list shows steady activity for the regular securities.

Connellsville railroad stock is inquired for, and we'd probably bring an advance on fast sales, but there is none in the market. We are not lawyer enough to say what the effect of the decision of the U. S. Court, but published, will have on the prospects of this company, but it looks as if the question would be for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to decide, upon the language of the *quo warranto* issued by the Attorney General.

Our people are decidedly in favor of the completion of freeland by an ownership in rivalry with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the U. S. Courts are manifestly disposed in the same direction.

Allegheny Valley is offered at 12, buyers offer 7½; we know of no transactions in it.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 19, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active, the buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The Allegheny river is running full of freshets. The weather, however, has moderated very materially since our last issue. It looks like a general break up and a big river. The supply of Crude in the market is limited. This, of course, strengthens the views of holders—on the other hand, buyers manifest no anxiety to operate unless the rates meet their views. There are at this time thirty-five vessels loading Crude and destined for Philadelphia, for foreign ports. The above will carry out 105,300 barrels. The exports from the same port for the week ending the 14th, amounted to 96,675 gallons, the net value amounting to $30,226. These are certainly large figures, and show the trade is foreign ports rapidly increasing. Our latest from old City, reports oil at the mouth at $5 75@6 00 per barrel. Prices at the wells vary according to the locations. The Allegheny receipts amounted to 1,431 barrels. Yesterday's transactions were very limited, amounting in the aggregate to 1,180 barrels, all for shipment. Refiners are holding off. The rates were 33@ 35c, packages included, the latter figure for free on board cars. Refined Oil was inactive. Holders were firm. Buyers exhibited no disposition to operate at the present time. The rates on the spot, for Bonded were 27 @28c; Philadelphia delivery, 67@68c. Free Oil sold at 77@78c.

CRUDE OIL.—The market was not very active, and buyers were not plenty, neither were they disposed to operate to any extent. The sales were 2,000 bbls, as the packages included, and 430 bbls on the wharf on the same conditions; sales 850 bbls, free on the cars at 34c and 200 bbls at 32c, packages included.

REFINED OIL.—Attracted little attention; sales 500 bbls Bonded, light straw to white for Philadelphia delivery, at 26c; sales 5bls Bonded, on the spot at 27c; sales 80 bbls Free, light straw to white, 77c, but general dealer were holding out for 78c. We note sales of 23 bbls, Champion, at the latter figure.

SPERM LUBRICATING—A new article. We note sales of 10 bbls at $1 90@2 gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

M. Hulling	195	J. T. Stockdale
Wood & Kelly	100	H. Forster, Miller & Co
R. Lafferty	50	R. D. Cochran
W. P. Logan	54	
Total	1351	

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsyth Bro. & Co., 165 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 110 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wade Hampton, 92 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

John M. Myers & Co., 74 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W. Mackeown & Bro., 50 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 484 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

John Oracle & Co, 223 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 222 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 168 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 58 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH.

Champion Oil Company, 92 barrels refined.

Oil Receipts per M. S. W. Navigation Co.

Kline & Shaffner, Oil Creek, 200 barrels crude oil.

Reese Reamer, 20 barrels Greene county crude oil.

W. P. Logan, 18 barrels Greene county crude oil.

Boston Petroleum Market.

DECEMBER 16.—For free oil, there is a moderate seasonable demand from the home trade, and prices rule very firm in view of the relatively high rates current in the Western markets, and the diversion of supplies to the great markets of export. The stocks which were very large at an early period of the season, have been much reduced, and the local trade and the Western and our local refineries running almost wholly upon the Sealed product.

The market for bonded oil is very firm and active. The upward movement in Europe continues and further advance is well sustained. Refiners are employed to their full capacity, and the receipts from the West are absorbed though the New York Market is by no means as free as they arrive.

The inquiry for crude oil is firm; but there is very little doing except for immediate consumption, and most of the supplies received at the points come to the order of manufacturers.

In the market we note crude petroleum firm at 42 @43c; refined in bond is very active and buoyant at 56c; and paid is selling in small lots for consumption at 70@75c for Western and Boston, the outside figure for Kerosene.—*Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, December 18.

STOCKS.

Railroad speculation was buoyant and higher at the early open board, with a large business, especially in Erie and Pittsburgh. At the Stock Exchange prices were lower, except on Fort Wayne and Northwestern common shares. After regular Board, the market was firm, and remained so until near the close, when there was a disposition to realize.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: Central, 90½; Erie, 83½; Reading, 107½; Michigan Southern, 73½; Clev. & Pittsburgh, 80½; Harlem, 135; Quicksilver, 46; Schuylkill, 19½.

GOLD

Is without material change. The tone of the market is firm, but without any speculative stimulus. The price closed at 146½.

GOVERNMENTS

Are less active, except for 7-30's, which still are bought up by individual investors and banks. Old 5-20's are 1/8 lower upon the foreign demand.

MONEY

Is easy; the supply exceeds the demand. State bonds quiet and firmer. Miscellaneous shares strong but not very active.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Have been very quiet to-day, with sales at the following rates: Bergen, 55; Kentucky, 15; Palmer, 45; Maple Shade, 19½; Noble & Foster, 11; Phillips, 15; Shoe Cherry Run, 20; Excelsior, 95; First National, 34; Oil Creek, 55; United States, 270; Webster, 115; Mahoning Coal, 80.

PETROLEUM

Remains quiet at 42@43c for crude, and 66@68c for refined; sales 900 bbls.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings—Standard, 35c; Medford, 32c; New Market, 31c; Pepperell 9-4, 52c. Bleached Shirtings—Manville, 42c; Hope, 42c; Fruit de—Merrimac W, 39c; Springdale, 37c; Indian Head, 36c; Hargaret—Lancaster, 33c; Glasgow, 27½c; Belmont, 35c; Pacific, 32c; Howell, 28c; Amoskeag, 28c; Brown Drills—Bennington, 31½c; Globe, 31½c; Comet Jeans—Pepperell, 46c; Bates, 39½c; Lawrence—Washington, 37½c; Laconia, 34½c; Portsmouth, 30c. Ticks—Kellerville C, 36c; Hampton C, 37½c; Dorcas—Amoskeag, 50c; Hunton, 36c. Canton Flannels—Natural, 36c; Nashua, 36c; Cocheco, 32c. Cotton Yarns—Coats's, 40 16; Williamantic No. Hoop Skirts—Wilkinson's, 9 wire, $2 50; Gilbert's, 9 wire, $2 25; Empress Trail, $1 50.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

BOSTON—All brands of cottons and prints are in active demand at full prices. Bleached goods very scarce.

PROVIDENCE—Print goods firm at 30c for 61 and 64 square. Trade quiet among jobbers at the advance in prices.

PHILADELPHIA—Cotton goods stiffer with a fair demand. Prints firm and in active request. Woolens have been much relieved from the pressure of the Western and our local refineries running almost wholly upon the Sealed product.

The market for bonded oil is very firm and active. The upward movement in Europe continues and further advance is well sustained. Refiners are employed to their full capacity, and the receipts from the West are absorbed though the New York Market is by no means as free as they arrive.

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Baltimore Petroleum Market.

DECEMBER 16.—We quote refined Petroleum to-day at 60@60c in bond, and 85@86c free. The demand continues active, but there is an increasing disposition to operate freely on the part of holders—on the other hand, buyers manifest no anxiety to operate unless the rates meet their views. There are at this time thirty-five vessels loading Crude and destined for Philadelphia, for foreign ports. The above will carry out 105,300 barrels. The exports from the same port for the week ending the 14th, amounted to 96,675 gallons, the net value amounting to $30,226. These are certainly large figures, and show the trade is foreign ports rapidly increasing. Our latest from old City, reports oil at the mouth at $5 75@6 00 per barrel. Prices at the wells vary according to the locations. The Allegheny receipts amounted to 1,431 barrels. Yesterday's transactions were very limited, amounting in the aggregate to 1,180 barrels, all for shipment. Refiners are holding off. The rates were 33@ 35c, packages included, the latter figure for free on board cars. Refined Oil was inactive. Holders were firm. Buyers exhibited no disposition to operate at the present time. The rates on the spot, for Bonded were 27 @28c; Philadelphia delivery, 67@68c. Free Oil sold at 77@78c.

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Baltimore Coffee Market.

DECEMBER 16.—Coffee—There has been a fair inquiry this week for coffee, and the market has throughout been steady and pretty firm. The cargo of Rio per Queen (1,900 bags), which arrived early in the week, was taken up very promptly and sold at 39½c gold, duly paid, and we note in addition sales of 1,000 bags Rio, ex Ida Wilson, at 39½c gold, duly paid, and of some 500 bags Rio, in lots at 39@39½c gold. Rio closes steady at 39@39½c gold for prime, and 38@38½c gold for good; 39@38½c gold for prime, and we quote Laguayra and Java at 40@42c gold, as to currency. The imports this week are 1,500 bags Rio, per Mary Queen; 1,000 bags do per Carmelita, and 1,000 bags do per Ida Wilson. First hands in second hands and 1,000 bags.

SUGAR—The market for Sugars opened dull and heavy this week, and a decline of ½@¾c was established in the early part of the week, which within the last few days has been more than recovered, and there has been more inquiry for them than for some time past. The impression being quite general that prices have for the present at last touched bottom. We note sales in the week of 500 bbls Cuba for refining at 12½c; 100 bbls do at 12½c; 100 bbls do for refining at 12¾c; 100 bbls Cuba at 13c; 50 bbls Porto Rico at 13c, and 100 bbls do at 13½c. Refined Sugars are dull and inactive, and private terms, but understood to be at 19@ 19½c for white soft sugars of Extra Pale and Crushed, Molasses Sugar, also for refining, both on hand and to arrive. Crushed and Powdered Sugars are held at 20c. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Cuba and English Islands at 12@13c, or fair to good refining, 13½@13¾c; prime to choice grocery grades, 14@14½c; loaf and crushed, 19@20c; granulated, 19@20c; coffee crushed, 19@20c; powdered, 19@20c; A soft, 18@18½c; extra C, 17½@18c; C, 17@17½c; yellow, 16½@17c; dark yellow, 16@16½c; drainings, 15½@16c. Syrups and Molasses are in good demand, and prices are firmly held at 62@65c for Syrups, and 55@60c for Molasses.

RICE—The market was not very active; we note sales of 50 bushels oats, from store, at 47c. Corn—Sales of 3,000 bushels, in small lots, at 92@95c, at store; 90c, and 145 sacks, on the wharf, at 92c. In wheat, barley, and rye there was nothing done worthy of notice. Bran and Meal unchanged.

CORN MEAL.—We note sales of 60 bushels, at 65c per bushel.

Baltimore Copper Market.

December 16.—Copper—Since the advices of the raising of the blockade of the Chilian ports, copper has been quite active and buoyant. Reduced lucots are, however, still held at 40c, cash or short paper, but a shade less per at 50c, nulls at 36c, and yellow metal at 49c, but the tendency is downward and a decline is anticipated.

Boston Copper Market.

December 16.—The market for ingot and manufactured copper is quite unsettled, sheathing copper is now held at 56c, and yellow sheathing metal at 49 @ 50c, cash. Bolts and braziers' copper are selling at 53c, and t yellow metal Bolts 42c @ 43c. Old copper is worth 34@ 36c @ lb.

The market for ingot was suddenly depressed early in the week, by the news of English and French intervention to raise the Spanish blockade of Chilian ports. Speculators were panic stricken, and made haste to press their hypothetical stocks upon the market, resulting in a heavy decline in some cases amounting to 6@8c @ lb. Towards the close, however, with the market very meagrely supplied with the actual metal, light prospective receipts, and Lake Superior mining operations suspended for the season, there is a better feeling and partial recovery of rates. The advance has now pretty firmly held at 35@36c @ lb. cash, with some important transactions in New York at a shade under these figures.—*Bulletin.*

London Copper Market.

Copper—Inconsequence of the state of affairs in Chili, two advances in price have been announced to the dealers during the week—the first on Wednesday, at 100 @ ton, and the second on Thursday, also of 10 @ ton, making a total advance of 20 @ ton. The present fixed prices now being 110 @ ton for best selected; 104 @ ton for tough cake, tile and ingot, and 121 @ ton for manufactured. These advances have caused a general second-hand parcels to be brought forward, which have changed hands at various prices, from the rates under fixed rates; when these parcels, however, are cleared off there is no doubt that the price will be somewhat firm, and that buyers will then be unable to operate under present prices.

Yellow Metal—Simultaneously with Copper, two advances have also been declared, the present fixed price now being £87 @ ton.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

December 16.—Mackerel continue dull, and all the recent arrivals have been stored. The sales are confined to retail lots at $22@23 for No. 1; $19@20 for do; $16@17 for Shore No. 2's; $13@16 for do for Bay; and $11 50@13 for large No. 3's. Codfish sell at $7. Pickled Herrings at $7 per barrel for Labrador, and $5 for do Gulf. Shad, $30@35 per barrel.

Baltimore Fish Market.

December 16.—Fish—We have heard of no carge sales of fish this week. The stock here is large, and the market generally dull and heavy. We note sales of Mackerel at $11 25@13 00 for No. 3; $16 50@17 for No. 2; and $17 50@19 00 for No. 1. Herring at $10@11 for Labrador; $8 50@9 00 for Labrador shore; $8@8 50 for No. 1's, and $4 50@5 00 for No. 3's. Codfish at $7. Pickled Herrings are selling at 5 cents for No. 1, and 70 cents for scaled. Codfish is selling at $7 75@8 00; Hake at $4 50@ 5 00 @ 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Money steady and unchanged at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 109@109½. Gold without decided change, opening at 146½, declining to 146, and closing at 146½. Government stocks unsettled and irregular, closing at 106½. Governments quiet and easier. Stocks weak. U. S. 6's, 81, opening, declining to 80½, closing 80½@81. Tennessee's, 62½. Ohio 6's, 97½. Missouri 6's, 90½@91. Canton Co., 58½@59. Cumberland preferred, 41½@42. Virginia 6's, 62½@63. North Carolina's, 58. Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 20½@21. Toledo, Wabash and Western, 19. Western Union Telegraph, 70½@71. Treasury Sixes—'81's, 106½@106¾; 5-20's, old series, 105½; do old series, 105½; Tennessee's, 62